पूर्ण उनके भविष्य निधि दावे क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के कार्यालय में प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर निपटाये जाने अपेक्षित है। प्रत्येक दृष्टि से पूर्ण कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि दावे के निपटान में विलम्ब का कोई मामला होने पर संबंधित अधिकारी के विरूद्ध निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

National Commission of Child Labour

692. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a National Commission on Child Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a series of steps to address the problem of child labour in the country. A National policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which envisages strict enforcement of child labour related laws, convergence of services for the benefit of parents of child labour in order to improve their economic conditions and launching of projects in areas of high concentration of child labour. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 the employment of children is prohibited in occupations/processes Listed in the schedule to the Act. The employment condition of children in other occupations and processes in regulated under the Act.

Apart from legal measures, Government has taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations through the scheme of National Child Labour Projects. Under the scheme of NCLP, special schools have been set up with provisions for non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the child labour endemic States for coverage of 1.5 lakh children. This issue was also deliberated upon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Court has given several directions, in their judgement dated 10.12.96, including payment of compensation by the employers employing children in hazardous occupations. The government has already taken a number of steps to implement these directions.

Unemployed Registered in Employment Exchanges

693. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons who have got registered in employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1998;

(b) the number of such persons who have technical qualification and who are skilled/unskilled; and

(c) whether Government have any new plans to generate employment opportunities for unemployed and absorb them against new posts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th Nov. 1998 (Latest available) was 402.27 lakh.

(b) Education-wise distribution of job-seekers as on 31.12.1995 (latest available) is given in the statement enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) The major poverty alleviation programmes which provide employment in the rural areas are Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.

In the urban areas, as on outcome of the recommendations of the Hashim Committee in its Report to Review and Rationalise Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation, the Swarnu Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been launched and NRY PMIUPEP and UBSP (Urban Basic Services for the Poor) have been phased out. The scheme has become operational from 1.12.1997. SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is being implemented as Central Plan Scheme to provide employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths in both rural and urban areas.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1995 classified by Educational levels.

(In Thousands)

	Educational Levels		Number
1.	Below 10th Class (including illiterates)		11947.3
2.	10th Class passed		14368.1
3.	10+2 passed		6104.4
4.	Graduates (including Post-Graduates)	TOTAL :	4322.6
	(i) Arts	1763.4	
	(ii) Science	801.8	
	(iii) Commerce	703.5	
	(iv) Engineering	168.1	
	(v) Medicine	31.5	
	(vi) Veterinary	4.3	
	(vii) Agriculture	36.3	
	(viii) Law	14.9	
	(ix) Education	608.0	
	(x) Others	190.9	
	GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3+4)		36742.3

NOTE: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Indexation of Minimum Wages

694. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of State Governments have not introduced the system of indexation of wages despite direction of Government though many States have accepted the principle of indexation but not regularly updating the minimum wages;

(b) the names of such States showing the movement of wages effected since June, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) 18 States/Union Territories have linked minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 with the Consumer Price Index Number. The increased payment made on account of increase in the Consumer Price Index is known as Variable Dearness Allowance.